

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE S. S. *Hesperia*, PAULSEN, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned and stored in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 5 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mcl2

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1878. mcl2

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Japan* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mcl3

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS S. S. *Giant* Castle, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr J. Y. V. SHAW, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo for Shanghai and Yokohama will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 a.m. to-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 7, 1878. mcl4

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *ANADIR*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Anadır*, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUHEY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878. mcl5

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUHEY, Agent.

Ex "Aza," from 2 cases Hat, London.

Ex "Amazon," 2250/55, Order, 6 cases Chambagne, from Marasines.

Hongkong, February 28, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain Battnay.—Captain.

PALSTINE, British barque, Captain H. Scowcroft.—Tai Lee.

LOTUS, German 8-m. schooner, Captain Schleifer.—Edward Scheelius & Co.

NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain J. U. Thomson.—Order.

P. J. CARLETON, American barque, Capt. J. A. Amsburg.—P. & O. Co.

THE LI, German barque, Captain T. C. Petersen.—Wm. Purman & Co.

FEINTOWER, British steamer, Captain Macleod.—Chinese.

GLENFALOCK, British steamer, Captain Taylor.—Kwong Yuen & Co.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II.; A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D., Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER PART.

To be had from MEERS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MOORES & WALK, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "EMUY," BLANCO, Master, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY Next, the 13th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIES & CO.

Hongkong, March 11, 1878. mcl3

NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the German bark "FELIX MENDELSSOHN" must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon of THURSDAY, the 14th instant, or they will not be recognized.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, March 11, 1878. mcl4

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT, No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dangerous Reef of Rocks, on which the Barque "BENJAMIN AMYAR" struck, on the 23rd of January, 1878, has been surveyed by the Revenue Cruiser "Ling Feng," Captain T. FARROW. The following bearings and directions are given:

"Magnetic bearings from the Centre of the Reef:

"Sharp Peak, South 76° West.

"Sea Wag' Islet, South 56° East.

"The Reef extends in a North Easterly direction. It is about three cables in length, and two cables wide, the least water found being ten feet upon the pinnacle rocks lying about two cables apart; these rocks being deep water between them, varying from three to eight fathoms."

Note.—This danger is in the Fair way of Vessels approaching the Outer, or No. 1, Buoy from the North.

O. HANNEN, Commissioner of Customs, Custom House, Foochow, March 1, 1878. mcl7

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following charters have been effected during the last few days:—

American ship *Comet*, 1150, Two Ports in Japan to a port in the United Kingdom, £210/- per ton 20 cwt, or on the Continent, £22/12/6.

Italian barque *Francisca Starce*, 494, Two Ports in the Philippines to a port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, or to New York, private.

German barque *India*, 1000, Two Ports in the Philippines to a port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, or to New York, private.

American ship *Annale M. Small*, 1053, to Portland, Oregon, private.

British barque *Northern Star*, 327, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong, via Newchwang, 50 cents per picul, 35 days.

German schooner *Nicolaus*, 155, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong, via Newchwang, \$1,950 in full, 25 lay days.

French barque *St. Anne*, 400, Newchwang to Whampoa, 20 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

German barque *Fidelio*, 317, Newchwang to Swatow 80 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German barque *Anna*, 247, Chefoo to Swatow 23 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

French barque *Therese and Nelly*, 386, Chefoo to Amoy 18 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

German barque *Fauq Ballagh*, 240, to Quinhon and back 21 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

British barque *Palestine*, 598, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25 cents per picul, outside the Bar 20 cents per picul, 35 lay days.

German schooner *Cassandra*, 937, Salagon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.

Dutch steamer *Java*, 894, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

British steamer *Zanzibar*, 1,460, Salagon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul, 18 lay days.

German steamer *Quarts*, 751, Salagon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul, 8 lay days.

American barque *Ceylon*, 651, Kobe to Hongkong, \$2,500 in full, 80 lay days.

British steamer *Belvidere*, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 25½ cents per picul, outside the Bar 20½ cents per picul, 15 lay days.

German barque *Hermann*, 458, Bangkok to Hongkong, 12/700 in full.

British steamer *West Stanley*, Chinkiang to Whampoa, 18 candareens per picul, 5 lay days.

British steamer *Holyrood*, 339, to Singapore and back 21 cents per picul, 25 lay days.

German steamer *Cassandra*, 937, Salagon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.

Dutch steamer *Java*, 894, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

British steamer *Zanzibar*, 1,460, Salagon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul, 18 lay days.

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British steamer *Holyrood*, 339, to Singapore and back 2

this afternoon at the Cross Roads, when everything was found to work satisfactorily.

The British 3-m. schooner *Rubicon* was put up to auction this afternoon, and was knocked down at \$2,750, Capt. Timmisen, her present commander, being the purchaser.

SINCE the Chinese New Year, there have been very few fine days in Canton. This circumstance alarmed the Authorities so much that the Prefect of Canton repaired in great style, on the 6th instant, to the Temple of Sling Wong, the Municipal God, to pray for cessation of rain, and singularly enough, the weather on the day following was fine.

A SEAMAN belonging to the Chinese Revenue Cruiser *Sun Kee*, fell from aloft this morning. The *Sun Kee* came into port this afternoon, and having landed the injured man, proceeded to the Ly-ee-moon Pass. The man was taken to the Government Civil Hospital, when it was ascertained that his injuries were not of a serious nature; one of his legs was slightly fractured, and he had a slight contusion on his forehead.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Boulouze, Acting Consul for France at this port, will continue in charge of the French Consulate here for the present. Mr. Leuaire, who was to have taken over the duties of the Consulate here, has been called to Shanghai to act for Mr. Godeau, Consul General at that port, who goes home on leave. As Mr. Boulouze has become very popular in his present position, his continuance in office will be received with general satisfaction by his fellow-countrymen and the community generally.

We observe in the *Peking Gazette* of the 12th February last a notice of the death of Ying Han, late Viceroy of the Two Kwang. He was by the Edict which recorded his death in touching terms, restored to all the dignities which he had been deprived of for licensing gambling in Canton in open violation of the Imperial prohibition. A posthumous title of Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent was, moreover, conferred on him, while his surviving mother, now 70 years of age, was granted a gratuity of 2000 taels, and six taels weight of Ginseng, to soothe and comfort her in the hours of her sad bereavement.

A CASE of some interest came before Mr. Justice Snowden to-day at the Supreme Court, a Chinese woman suing for fees as a medical practitioner. She claimed to have been in practice in the Colony for eight years and that during that period she had effected innumerable cases of sickness in children, particularly of small-pox. The defendant's son was infected with the latter disease and she effected a cure in five days. She was promised \$12 and was paid \$2 in advance, but the rest, the defendant, a Chiuchew Chiuanman, ungratefully refused to pay up. The defendant, on the other hand, denied that the doctor cured the child, but that he had to call in another doctor (a male member of the profession) when he found the child in a state of collapse. As witnesses were not forthcoming, the case was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Acting Justice Russell took his seat on the Bench at the Supreme Court for the first time to-day, and has had rather a tough case to deal with for a beginning. The case is not difficult in itself, but the question of credibility requires a patient investigation and the examination of a large number of witnesses. It appears that one of the defendants, Wong Show, borrowed money of another on two promissory notes, amounting in all to \$175.60, including interest. The plaintiff, Chum Shit Shang, a tea merchant, was surety for payment, and when the borrower failed to pay, he had to pay up to the lender, and now sought to recover back the money from the present defendants. The plaintiff alleged that Wong Show and the other defendant were partners in the *Mes Cheong Loong* piece goods shop, and that the shop's seal was used on the promissory notes, which would render the shop liable for the debt. Wong Show, being out of the Colony, the second defendant only appeared and denied any knowledge whatever of the transaction, that the seal, if a true seal of the shop, had been improperly obtained, and that it was not one used for the transaction of any important matters as the borrowing of money, and that the defendant Wong Show was no partner in the shop. These were the issues, and Mr. Justice Russell went into them at great length, when his Lordship reserved judgment. Mr. Holme appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ng Choy for the other defendant, Chum Seong.

A curious story is told of the Viceroy of Canton, H.E. Liu Kwan Yih, which, if true, indicates a really benevolent disposition. The Chinese etiquette of the road is that when a mandarin approaches in style with his retinue, all persons on the road must get out of his way. This holds good even with the district Magistrates. On the

morning of the 6th, the anniversary of the birth of the God of Literature, the Viceroy went in state to make the ceremonial libations. On the way, however, a Manchou woman aged about 30, stopped the progress of the vice-regal procession, and persistently refused to move out of the way, as she was also going to the Temple and was *kow-towing* as she went. The Viceroy was brought to a halt and enquired into the matter. The woman related her story in a few words. She was very poor and her mother-in-law was lying very sick at home. As she had no money to buy medicine, she went to the temple to seek with all reverence the divine intercession on behalf of the sick. Hearing this, the Viceroy yielded the right of way to her, and on his return to the Yamen he sent the poor woman a douceur of ten taels silver.

The present Viceroy, we may add, is, so far as we know, one of the most upright mandarins in the Empire, for he not only refuses all perquisites, but spends large sums of money yearly from his private purse to meet the expenditure of his establishment. His salary, according to the Government regulations, is 24,000 taels a year, about £6500—the highest income of all the Viceroys—but out of it he has to maintain his staff and establishment and to give entertainments. During the time the Hopo was in mourning, he was acting as Hailwan and had his income greatly augmented, but he spent all the extra money thus obtained in Famine relief, viz. 50,000 taels for Kwangtung, 50,000 taels for Shan-si and 50,000 for Honan. We are told that since he has been in Canton, he must have become poorer by about 50,000 or 60,000 taels. This disinterested benevolence and uprightness appear to us to be an apt exception in proof of the rule which prevails all over China; and if the present condition of officialdom were only reversed, as it is in England, China would soon become a great and prosperous nation.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Shanghai Courier* from Peking under date of Feb. 16th:—A collection for the famine has been made in Peking, and realized over 1,200 Taels. Of this, 800 Taels have been forwarded to Mr. Richard, who has so nobly thrown himself into the midst of the distress, and the rest has been sent to Tientan for distribution by the missions there. The famine committee consists of a representative of each mission in Peking with the addition of Mr. Bredon and Dr. Bushell who have consented to join in the work. The Governor of Shan-hai in a private letter speaks warmly of the efforts made by Mr. Richard for the relief of suffering, and says that the death rate is not so large in general as during the first outburst of cold weather when so many succumbed, but the distress generally is not better. There has been scarcely any snow in the neighbourhood of Peking.

Macao.

(From our Correspondent.)

The annual procession of our Redeemer bearing the Cross to Mount Calvary was celebrated with the greatest éclat. The excursionists, or rather the pilgrims, from Hongkong arrived in due time, and, by their presence, gave life to this dull place. The concourse of people, both Christian and heathen, along the route of the procession was extraordinary. Bishop Ennes, our Acting Governor, and our leading citizens took a prominent part in the procession.

The *White Cloud* brought over on Friday and Saturday nearly 300 passengers (not including Chinese); and as almost every one who came has relations and friends here, it would be well and remunerative to the Steamboat Company to start during the summer months, on Saturday, excursion trips at an even fare, say \$2, without the distinction of classes, leaving Hongkong at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, and returning on Mondays at 7 a.m. One excursion trip of this sort could well be made at least once a month. Houses are so cheap now that many could afford to hire one on the Praya from \$18 to \$25 per month, and by the change recruit their health and enjoy the short sea-passage. To the hard worker a quiet Sunday in Macao would save many a doctor's prescription and dispensary bill.

The Governor of Macao is expected back by the next French mail, on his return from Bangkok.

Canton.

March 9th, 1878.

There was a final farewell to Sir Brooks Robertson this morning on board the *Kiukiang* by most of the community, including several ladies; when his health and a pleasant voyage was drunk in a glass of champagne, with demonstrations of respect and regard, accompanied by three cheers, which were repeated from the wharf after the steamer started. From an early hour lines of soldiers and police had been posted from the gate way to the steamer under charge of several military officers and the Chief of Police, and the *Kiukiang* was gallantly dressed with flags. Sir Brooks was sensibly affected at leaving Canton under so many manifestations of sympathetic regard.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)
March 11, 1878.

CUTTING TREES AND SHRUBS.

Several men were fined in sums of from 50 cents to \$5 for cutting trees and shrubs.

BURGLARY.

Lo Akun, a coolie, was sent to 6 weeks' hard labour for an attempted burglary at Kowloon.

LARCENY.

Lo Akan, a marine hawker, was sent to six months' hard labour for stealing a watch and chain from the person of one Lai Ahsing at the Recreation Ground.

Chen Aip, a coolie, was sent to 21 days' hard labour for stealing matches valued at 9 cents.

Wong Achat, a coolie, was sent to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a fowl.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Ernest White and William Carter, first and second Officers of the British Marine *Antipodes*, were charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public house called "The Land we Live in". The barman had to call in the assistance of the Police to remove them: the first defendant tore the Constable's coat, and when the Constable (Morgan) attempted to arrest him, the second defendant endeavoured to release him. Chen Aip, a coolie, was sent to 21 days' hard labour for stealing matches valued at 9 cents.

Wong Achat, a coolie, was sent to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a fowl.

CHINA.

CHINESE.

(Courier.)

The departure of steamers for the North has been delayed this year, on an unusually late date, but the season is now about to open. The *Argentine* leaves to-morrow afternoon (March 7th); the *Taku*, *Haining*, *Fung Shun*, and *Paotah* on the 9th; and the *Si Nanjing* and *Appin* on Sunday.

Amongst the passengers leaving to-night (March 7th) by the *Lombardy* we notice the name of one, whom, linking as he does the past with the present, the prosperous times with those we have now fallen upon, we cannot allow to quit us without a farewell word. Mr. M. S. Gubbay joined the firm of Messrs. D. Siasoon, Sons & Co. over twenty years ago as a mere boy, the most junior of junior clerks; and in less than eight years had reached the position he now vacates—of head partner in Shanghai. During the course of his long residence here Mr. Gubbay has by turns filled nearly every post of honour in the place; amongst others, that of Municipal Councillor, Member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce; Director of the North China Insurance Company, and filled them all well.

(News.)

Yesterday (March 6th) in the Court of the United States Consulate-General, a case, Yin-hoy v. M. F. Patterson, came on for hearing before J. Stabel, Esq., Vice Consul-General, and Messrs. Wetmore and R. P. Hunter, Assessors. The petitioner is owner of a junk, and defendant is Captain of the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Paulah*. It appeared from the testimony adduced that on the 22nd February last, about three in the afternoon the *Paulah* was returning up the river from a trial trip, and on arriving at the Naval yard, prepared to cross the river to bring up at the Company's wharf. To do this she had to have a curve in order to avoid one of Holt's steamers and the *Kiang-yuen*, both lying at anchor. The engines of the *Paulah* were going dead slow, the vessel only making between one and two miles an hour, the tide being at flood. Two junks, the petitioner's and another, also coming up river, under sail, and going if anything rather faster than the steamer, were shouted to and signaled by waving of hands to get out of the way, so as to enable the *Paulah* to describe her curve safely. The other junk at once shifted her helm, and put herself out of danger, but the petitioner's junk persisted in keeping her course, and in order to prevent a collision Captain Patterson was obliged to drop an anchor at great risk of colliding with a large steamer at a buoy. The junk still held on her course, and as the *Paulah* was swinging, collided with her bow; but, as was stated, was immediately shoved clear and sailed away up the river, being watched until she rounded Footing Point. Captain Patterson entered a case at the Mixed Court against the present petitioner, for wilfully obstructing the steamer and placing her in danger; and several days afterwards, petitioner, by the instruction he admitted of the Opium Guild, instituted the present suit, alleging that his junk had a hole knocked in her side by the *Paulah*, three feet long and one foot wide, extending seven or eight inches below the water line; that she was obliged to be beached on the *Kiang-yuen* side, and her cargo of rice, soiled by the water coming in, had to be discharged into the C.M.S.N. Co.'s godowns; and that damage was done to the cargo to the amount of \$272.90; total \$708.68, which sum he claimed from the defendant. After hearing much evidence, and an address by Mr. Drummond for the defendant, the Court decided that the plaintiff had failed to prove any damage whatever, or negligence on the part of the *Paulah*. The case was therefore dismissed with costs.

The steamer *Hastig* has towed the American barque *B. Aymar* up from Foochow, arriving in port on Saturday. It will be remembered, from what has already appeared in our columns, that the *B. Aymar* was on a passage from Manila to this port, during which she encountered a variety of misfortunes. Experiencing heavy weather both her cables parted, and a few days afterwards she struck an unknown rock, and had to seek shelter in Foochow. Besides these trials, her Captain also experienced some difficulty with his Chinese crew.

PEKING.

Feb. 16th.

I send a few facts referring to the Yamineh in Shensi.—At Ling-shi-hien yellow milliet, the common food of the people, is 2,800 cash per tas (a tas is 10 pints). Silver is exchanged at 1,020 cash per tas. Wheat is being planted in many parts and it is hoped that rain and snow will bring it forward. In many villages six-tenths of the people have already died. In not a few villages death takes place at the rate of one a day. My informant is supporting about 200 refugees from Ling-shi, now in Peking. He belongs himself to that city. The Government gives away congee daily at Lu-kow-chuan, a place eight miles from Peking, on the high road leading to Shensi. At Kalgan, the native merchants have soup kitchens for feeding the numerous refugees from Shensi who appear there.—N. C. D. News.

COREA.

Nowchwang, Jan. 25th.—
The Famine.—This terrible scourge has not spared Corea any more than it has India and China. Within the memory of man, such a fearful visitation has not been inflicted as we have had to contend with this year. Rice was exceedingly dear, and in many districts could not be got for love or money. People tried to satisfy their hunger with roots of trees, leaves, herbs—anything was better than the dreadful void. Everywhere bands of famished, pale and disfigured beings were to be met on the roads, eagerly looking for food. Some weakly dragged themselves along, while others had to give way to fatigue, hunger, and sickness, and died on the way. Whole families were to be seen dead of inanition. In the capital city, the spectacle was even more awful. Miserable creatures daily trying to procure a little rice, and daily more twenty were found dead at the South Big Gate. Those who appeared better to do not get off scot-free, and many persons were to be met, apparently in good circumstances with cadaverous faces, crying for a handful of rice. A large number of children, whose parents had succumbed, were wandering about, till worn out with fatigue and want of sustenance, they (poor little animals) quietly laid down on the road and slept, to wake in God's presence. The Government did not trouble itself much about the misery of its people, but made arrangements to provision the Palace. Only once there a distribution when a few handfuls of rice were given away to those who presented themselves, and then there was such a crowd and disorder that very many went without, and four applicants were crushed to death. The soldiers even were denied their ordinary rations, and three died; but this could not go on, and some thousand of them went to the Palace demanding food; so, to avoid a rebellion, half rations were dealt out to them. In the southern provinces the distress was greatest, and it would be simply impossible to do justice to all the horrible details.

The plague, that sure follower of famine, completed the work, and the Coreans friends compute the loss of population at equal to a province, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the country. This, perhaps, would be the proportion in the South, but the loss was not so great in the North. Can one believe that fact that there were traders who took advantage of such a state of things? Yes! Girls of 12 to 18 years of age were bought from their families, parents for scraps of victuals. They were to be seen going by threes and fours to the city, to be sold as slaves or as prostitutes. Junks also were chartered with girls for the North, where the distress was on a smaller scale. About 10,000 young girls were thus traded in. Say the number is exaggerated; but anyhow some thousands were sold into slavery to escape present misery, and pander to the greed of the vile trafficker in human flesh.

During the famine period, rice was brought to Tong-nay, by Japanese; and, at first, purchases were made by the inhabitants. Soon, however, the Mandarin's steward or comptroller, seeing a good thing could be made out of it, prohibited further purchases, and took the matter into his own hands; securing thereby the monopoly and making a small fortune of 30,000 taels (Rs. 33,000), with which he cleared out. Of course all was consumed in the country by rich people. Much more rice could easily have been placed, and the Japanese offered to supply any quantity; but rather than risk too near a connection with other countries, the Corean Government refused to accede thereto, and pleaded that it was not necessary. It is said that in the summer, when things were at their worst, traders arrived at Kang-ting-yi from Quelpart, with a vessel full of rice and one laden with persons, who were great personages, intelligent, good, honest, &c., the twelve others being their servants. They were to be seen going by threes and fours to the city, to be sold as slaves or as prostitutes. Junks also were chartered with girls for the North, where the distress was on a smaller scale. About 10,000 young girls were thus traded in. Say the number is exaggerated; but anyhow some thousands were sold into slavery to escape present misery, and pander to the greed of the vile trafficker in human flesh.

The Japanese are not Europeans themselves; but they have adopted European customs and dress, and it was believed that half of those in the country were in reality Europeans. The late Regent, that essence of hatred towards foreigners, foamed with rage at not being able to annihilate intruders. The Coreans call him a broken-backed tiger. His rage is dreadful to behold. Thanks to their patient and quiet behaviour, the Japanese weathered the storm, and seem likely to obtain whatever they require. When they declared their intention of staying till the 3rd moon, it could not be believed possible; but imagine the surprise when they spoke of building a house. "Do they intend to live here always?" said one, "If so, we shall soon have Europeans upon us. How could we submit to barbarians without morals or principles, minus the five natural senses?"

If there were war, Corea could not hold out any time. There are no soldiers worth mentioning, and the Government is at sixes and sevens. China has probably thrown out a few hints that a war would be a disadvantage to her. Her Ministers are of this opinion. The nobles, on the contrary, are sure that they can resist any invasion. They know nothing beyond the Kingdom, and at home they are really only fairly well acquainted with Confucius. They blame the Government for submitting to the intrusion of any one. Will the Japanese, however, with all their superlative diplomacy, which puts the Corian tactics in the shade, be easily kicked out, but he declared his intention was to stay. At first the Coreans tried to frighten him. They rather tremble themselves now. From looking upon them all, the Ambassador and his suite, with disdain, they have changed to expressing themselves much in their favour. The populace say they are very tame and good-natured, even some of the aristocracy talk of them as being clever, just and good. Much, therefore, has been done, however much more may be wanted. As they have yet some difficulties to encounter, I might suggest that Europe could not have done more, if so much. Diplomacy has its wonderful secret springs, and an outsider can hardly express an opinion. Speaking from what you hear, it may be stated that

soldiers or gatekeepers being the performers. The programme consists of a solo or duet by a trumpet or two for a quarter of an hour, full of music from a Corean point of view, followed and terminated with three salvos of the same instrument—*presto*, *forte*, and then *decrescendo*—with a kind of dying perspective. This band, with its music, is the boast, the glory of the Coreans. Alas! its dulcet notes ceased on the appearance of the first two Japanese, who arrived on the 10th, and who perhaps don't know the loss they are the cause of. I have not been able to ascertain any good reason for the silence. At least the reasons assigned seem hardly serious or credible. Some think that the Japanese might be so envious as to run off with the musicians. From that time these gave way to tremendous shoutings and the beating of a badly stretched drum, something like the groaning of a donkey whose tail has not been kept down.

As soon as they were installed, the Japanese were guarded night and day, being prohibited speech with people outside. They managed to pass the sentry one day, and went for a walk up the mountains, but the soldiers earnestly begged them to return to their house.

On 23rd of 10th moon (soon after arrival), three members of the Embassy had an audience with the Grand Chamberlain, or Minister of Rites. The people were not prevented, as was the case with the first Embassy, from having a good look at the strangers. There were children and women also, and the youngsters made themselves very familiar with the Ambassador, pulled his clothes, his hair, and threw stones. On making his complaint, the answer was—“Oh! it is only fun—not worth mentioning.” On being told that it was beyond a joke, and that such insult should be punished, the Chamberlain said, “Those who have insulted you are rascals. If every rascal were put to death, some tens of thousands would have to be condemned.” What an admission from the mouth of a Minister in the most civilized and polite country under the sun! Coreans believe themselves the “No plus ultra” of morality, choice behaviour, and exquisite manners.

The letter of introduction handed in by the Japanese was from the Ol-mou-tai-tai (probably Foreign Office Minister in Japan), named Sek-pen-tiengul. It recommended the bearer and his followers to the Chamberlain, and said that eight of them were great personages, intelligent, good, honest, &c., the twelve others being their servants. They were to be well received and kindly treated. It seems that the Ambassador was accompanied in this visit by an influential Corean magnate, who had been mandarin at Tong-nay. This gentleman, seated in a chair, on a wheel, and partly carried by bearers (not exactly a wheel barrow), brought up the rear of the procession. A Corean nobleman placed himself in the latter's way, and in a most insulting manner said to

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
AND
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be de-
patched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connections are made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 13th Instant. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to
Officers of the Army and Navy and to
Members of the Civil and Consular
Services.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1878.

Intimations.

MR. YON,
SHIP'S COMPRADORE AND
STEVDORE,
No. 57, Praya Ward.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1878.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
Coal Merchants.

Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr. ALEXON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr. F. JACK, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Connections are made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 13th Instant. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
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or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1878.

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th
Instant at Messrs. Dodd & Co.'s
OFFICES, the following RESOLUTIONS
were carried:—

1. That the affairs of the said Dodd
& Co. shall be Liquidated by arrangement,
and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he
is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDMUND
PRAE be, and they are hereby appointed a
Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the
Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the
order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,
Trustee for the Estate of
Dodd & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

TO LET.

THE GODOWNS and OFFICES, Praya
Central, recently in the occupation of
A. McG. Heaton, Esq.

Apply to RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, March 5, 1878.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque
Terrace, possession from 15th April
next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.

STABLES, to Accommodate Three
Horses and a Carriage.
Apply to THE MEDICAL HALL
Hongkong, February 28, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
with Godowns attached.

House No. 2, Pedder's Hill.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STELLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matesheds, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents: Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

Circular Invitations to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 5, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1878.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up..... Ths. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... 75,000
Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date..... Ths. 725,000

Directors:

F. B. FORE, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | C. KIRKS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai,
London Bankers.

MESSRS. BADING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, All the Profits
of the UNDERWRITING Business will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MEROANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK AHCHONG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO YEE, of the YEE ON HONG, Merchant.

LEE SING, of LAI HING FIRM, Merchant.

CHIANG SING YOUNG, Merchant.

CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
Buildings and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department:

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department:

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department:

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

(Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to day.)

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Belgic	3 h Moyer	Brit. str.	2652	Mar. 6	O. & S. S. Co.	Yunnan & S. F.	16th Inst.
Bombay	2 h Green	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Ahchong	Holhong & Halphong	Laid up
Camoes	2 h	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 8	Kwok Ahchong	Holhong & Halphong	
Charlton	4 h Johnson	Brit. str.	876	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.	Coast Ports	
Conquest</							